To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1861.

RECONNOISANCES ON THE VIRGINIA SIDE. The following are the results of careful and extended bservations to-day on the Virginia side of the Poto-

A new and formidable battery has been discovered. nanding the Leesburg turnpike, about seven miles from the Chain Bridge. The felling of woods by the Confederates exposed this battery to the view of our oops. Owing to the distance, no guns were discernible, nor any large body of troops. Men were, however employed on the fortifications to-day.

ANOTHER ADVANCE. At daylight this morning our pickets advanced one palle farther into Virginia, the Confederates retiring before them from the direction of Arlington. THE REBELS AT GREAT FALLS MAKE A FUTILE

ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE RIVER. Last Wednesday the Confederates fired mineuce at Great Falls, 16 miles from Washington, upon a body of our troops on the Maryland sid. Their rified cannon, although perhaps a handred tiples discharged, wounded only one of our men. They attempted to ford the river by constructing a t bridge with planks, when they were repulsed by the sharp-shooters of the Pennsylvania 7th, and the number of them killed. The Confederates than retical from view, carrying with them their batteries.

GEN. M'CLELLAN IN THE CLOUI Yesterday Gen. McClellan made a balloon with Mr. Lowe, and occupied two hours in

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SABB Gen. McClellan's order for the observa-Sabbath was read throughout the entire let to-day, and was everywhere received with goviness A FORGER PARDONED.

The President has pardoned A. J. Clarke, served two years in the Wisconsin Peniter Cy, having been convicted of forging land wo crant FIRING NEAR FORT CORCORAN.

Considerable excitement was occasioned noon by repeated discharges of mush cary in he neighborhood of Fort Corcoran. Commanding . ositions a pendhere were soon occupied under suppositions ing battle, but the firing proceeded from me tice with blank cartridge. THE ISSUE OF PASS) 7.

No Passes whatever were issued weday t oss the Potomac.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN PALTING RE. BALTINGRE, Se.

Some important arrests have been made hat within the last twenty-four hours, which does cre & to the vigilance of the Government. On Saturday night the officers arrested M. T. Grady and nineteen others, mostly residents of the Eighth

Ward, at the North Point Monument House, on the Trap Road, about eight miles from the city, vio were endeavoring to make their way to Virginia. The party had gone thither in three wayons and were to have embarked in a schooner, probably for Eastern Shore, Md., and thence to Virginia. Among

the articles seized was a quantity of blue flamel, sev eral military uniforms, packages of letters, medicine, &c., and a Secession flag. The whole party were taken to Fort McHenry this morning. About daybreak this morning A. Williamson, doing

business as a coachmaker at No. 50 German street, was arrested charged with treason against the Government. A few days previous it was accertained that he had been engaged by certain parties to make a wagon with a false top and bottom to facilitate the transmission of contraband articles south of the Potomic. The accused, after being closely watched, was ar-

rested, in the said wagon, with a pair of excellent horses, just as he was about leaving his shop. At first, he protested tis innocence, and in vited an investigation. The police soon demonstrated that they were better acquainted with the secrets of his wagon than was supposed, and quickly drew from its secret recesses, ample evidence of the guilt of some one. The vehicle bad a false floor, and as the police quietly removed it, the accused exclaimed, My God, I am a ruined man.'

The articles found embraced among other things come twenty large size navy revolvers of superior quality; a quantity of gold lace, red flannel, and a package of about 120 letters addressed to Gautier in Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Fairfax, some from several first class business bouses in Baltimore. The letters and other articles were sent to General

Grady is one of Marshal Kane's police.

General Dix has issued an order interdicting all ommunication with the State prisoners at Fort McHenry. Passes heretofore issued are counter-

It is understood that among the letters seized were some addressed to officers in the Rebel army, and one to Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

MOVEMENTS OF BEN. MCCULLOCH AND OTHER REBEL CHIEFS.

SPRINGPIBLE, Mo., Saturday, Sept. 7, 1861.

We are indebted to the correspondent of The St.

Louis Democrat for the following news: About 125 of the wounded in the hospital in this place were discharged to-day, and will leave for home as soon as the ambulances sent from Rolla arrive here. The remainder of the wounded in the hospital are do ing well. All the rebels wounded have been sent to Bentonville, a few miles below the Arkanshs line. One of the surgeons informs me that the typhoid fever

amount to 15 or 20 per day. Gen. McCulloch is reported to be at Mount Vernon recruiting and organizing for a bold and vigorous effort

has broken out in their hospital, and their deaths

northward. There are various rumors about Generals Price and Rains having taken Fort Scott, defeated Col. Montgomery, captured all his stores, arms, &c., and taken pearly all his command, himself among the rest, as prisoners, but they need confirmation.

Gov. Jackson, with his body-guard, arrived here to-day, but his future movements are not known.

Sr. Louis, Sept. 8, 1861. Mr. Murphy, a member of the firm of Torbest & Co., of Lynn Creek, Camden County, now in this city, repeived advices last night that their store was robbed on Thursday by a band of 150 Secessionists, headed by a preacher named Johnson, of Dane's Prairie, and property to the amount of \$110,000 carried off.

Col. McClung, another member of the firm, is at Jefferson City, in command of a regiment of United

This firm also own two steamers, running on the Osage River, one of which the Rebels seized, but as the river is too low for navigation it is thought they

The Postmuster of Osceola, St. Clair County, reports that when he left news had just reached there of fight between Gen. Lane's Kansas Regiment and a body of Rebels, under Gen. Rains, in which the latter were completely routed, with a heavy loss, and Gen.

Reins was taken prisoner. Gen. Price, who was at Osceola, credited the report.

THE NATIONAL FAST .- The Executive Committee

of the American Truct Society, Boston, at their monthly meeting on Friday, passed the following resolution. The tract will be issued in a few days:

"In view of the approaching National Fast, and the n view of the approaching National Fast, and the pecessity of preparation on the part of all God's people, this Committee deem it desirable that an carriest appeal be made to the churches of the loyal States to enter upon the services of that day with a cuty wakened cause of the importance and solumnity of the occasion. Therefore, voted, that Dr. Wayland of Providence, be requested to write such an appeal, and that a be Publibation Committee be hereby instructed to publish and tirealate the same."

RUSSIA AND THE REBELLION.

A DISPATCH FROM THE EMPERGR TO HIS MINISTER.

The Acknowledgment of Secretary Seward.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1861. The Russian Minister, M. De Stoeckl, had an audience of the President on Saturday, and read to him the following dispatch:

Translation.] "Sr. Perenseuro, July 10, 1981.
"M. DE STORCKL, &c.—Sir: From the beginning of the conflict which divides the United States of America, you have been desired to make known to the Federal Government the deep interest with which our august master was observing the developement of a crisis which keeps in question the prosperity and even the existence of the Union. The Emperor profoundly regrets to see that the hope of a peaceful solution is not realized, and that American citizens, already in arms, are ready to let loose upon their country the most formidable of the scourges of political society

" For more than 80 years that it has existed, the American Union owes its independence, its towering rise, and its progress, to the concord of its members, concentrated under the auspices of its illustrious founder, by institutions which have been able to reconcile the Union with liberty. This Union has been faithful. It has exhibited to the world the spectacle of a prosperity without example in the annals of history. It would be deplorable that, after so conclusive an experience, the United States should be hurried into a breach of the solemn compact, which up to this time has made their power. In spite of the diversity of their Constitutions, and of their interests, and perhaps even because of their diversity, Providence seems to urge them to draw closer the traditional bond, which is the basis of the very conditions of their political existence. In any event, the sacrifice which they might impose upon themselves to maintain it, are beyond comparison with those which dissolution would bring after it. United, they perfect themselves; isolated, they are

paralyzed. "The struggle which unhappily has arisen can neither be indefinitely prolonged, nor lead to the total destruction of one of the parties. Sconer or later it will be necessary to come to some settlement, whatever it may be, which may cause the divergent interests now actually in conflict to coexist. The Amerian nation would then give a proof of high political wisdom in recking in common such a settlement before a useless effusion of blood, a barren squandering of strength and of public riches, and acts of violence and reciprocal refusals shall have come to deepen an abyss between the two parties of the Confederation, to end, definitely, in their mutual exhaustion, and in the ruin perhaps, irreparable of their commercial and political

"Our august master cannot resign himself to admit such deplorable anticipations.

"His Imperial Majesty still places his confidence that practical good sense of the citizens of the Union who appreciate so judiciously their true interests. His Majesty is happy to believe that the members of the Federal Government and the influential men of the two parties will seize all occasions, and will unite all their efforts to calm the effervescence of the passions. There are no interests so divergent that it may not be possible to reconcile them by laboring to that end with seal and perseverance, in a spirit of justice and modera-

"If, within the limits of your friendly relations, your language and your councils may contribute to this result, you will respond, Sir, to the intentions of his Majesty the Emperor, in devoting to this the personal influence which you may have been able to acquire during your long residence at Washington, and he consideration which belongs to your character as the representative of a Sovereign animated by the most friendly sentiments toward the American Union. This Union is not simply in our eves an element essential to the universal political equilibrium; it constitutes, besides, a nation to which our august master and all Russia have pledged the most friendly interest for the two countries, placed at the extremities of the two worlds, back in the ascending periods of their developopment, appear called to a natural community of interests and of sympathics, of which they have already given mutual proofs to each other.

"I do not wish here to approach any of the ques tions which divide the United States. called upon to express ourselves in this contest. The preceding considerations have no other object than to attest the lively solicitude of the Emperor in the resence of the dangers which menace the American Union, and the sincere wishes which his Majesty entertains for the maintenance of that great work so la boriously raised, and which appeared so rich in its

" It is in this sense, sir, that I desire you to express yourself, as well to the members of the General Govent as to the influential persons, whom you may meet, giving them the assurance that in every event the American nation may count upon the most cordial sympathy on the part of our august Master during the important crisis which it is passing through at present.

Receive, sir, the expression of my very deep con sideration. (Signed) GORTSCHAKOFF."

The Secretary of State has delivered to M. Stoeckl the following acknowledgment:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 1861.
"The Secretary of State of the United States is at thorized by the President to express to M. De Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, his profound sense of the liberal, friendly, and magnanimous sentiments of His Majesty on the subject of internal differences, which for a time have seemed to threaten the American Union, as they are communicated in the instruction from Prince Gortschakoff to M. De Stoeckl, and by him read, by His Majesty's direction, to the Presiden of the United States and the Secretary of State. M. De Stoecki will express to his Government the satisfaction with which the Government regards this new quaranty of a friendship between the two countries, which had its beginning with the national existence of the United States. The Secretary of State offers to M. De Stoeckl renewed assurances of his high considera-" WILLIAM H. SEWARD. "M. Ep. Dr Storckl, &c."

UNION MEETING IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Sept. 8, 1861.
At a Union meeting held in this city last evening. the following-named gentlemen were elected delegates to the People's Convention on the 10th: The Hon. John K. Porter, the Hon. Andrew J. Colvin, Alexander Greer, H. H. Martin, the Hon. George Woodford, John McEvoy, Gen. John S. Van Rensselaer, Wm. B. Scott, Col. J. W. Harcourt, the Hon. James D. Wason, J. Howard King, Hiram Perry, George Downing, James O. Sullivan, Col. Robert L. Johnson, and R. M. Griffin.

Resolutions were adopted commending the Hon. D. S. Dickinson for his bold and patriotic course; declaring that all former party strife should be buried and forgotten in one common effort to put down treason, and sustain the Government; recommending that but one ticket be nominated at the approaching conventions, to be composed of men without regard to former party associations, and also recommending that the Hon D. S. Diekinson be placed on the State ticket.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Rosecrans left our previous camp yesterday, and swept over the mountain in full force. The Rebels are reported as being strong a few miles ahead. Our advance pickets were fired upon a few miles beyond us this morning. There will be a fight soon. All the inhabitants are frightened, and are running

HATTERAS INLET.

Refugee Families Brought to Fortress Monroe.

ABANDONMENT OF THE OCRACOKE FORTS.

Prevalence of Union Sentiments.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1961.
Commodore Stringham reached Old Point to day. His flag ship had not arrived.

The Harriet Lane has sailed for New-York; also the Quaker City, in consequence of new orders from the Commodore. The George Peabody arrived last night from Hatter-

as Inlet, bringing recent intelligence and a number of fugitive families from the mouth of the Tar river, who managed to escape to the Inlet.

The fortifications at Ocracoke Inlet have been abandoned, and probably those at Oregon Inlet, some forty miles this side of Cape Hatterns.

A powerful steamer was seen inside at the latter place, when the Peabody came up yesterday. There is no light at Hatteras, the Confederates hav-

ng removed the lenses. No signs of a fortification were seen at the Cape It is supposed the Secessionists will make a stand at Fort Macon, a strong casemated work guarding the ap-

pronch to Beaufort. Refugees from North Carolina report that the lower contties of the State are ready to hoist the Union flag when assured of support. A perfect reign of terror exists. The State troops were in part returning from

A prominent clergyman declared at Hatteras Inlet that, should a Federal force invade the main land near Beaufort, it would at once be joined by 2,000 North Carolina Unionists.

The Captain of the Peabody counted 25 wreeks between Capes Hatterns and Henry.

Col. Max Weber will return to Old Point, and Col.

Hawkins's force will be greatly strengthened. Col. Bendix has been placed in command of the

New-York 10th Regiment. The weather at Old Point is intensely hot.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF JEFF. DAVIS, &c. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8, 1861.

The city is full of contradictory and unreliable runors, among which is one that a dispatch from Jeff. Davis to a friend was exhibited to Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Senate Committee to visit the Federal and Confederate military authorities in Western Kentucky, saying that he (Davis) approves of the Confederate occupation of Hickman and Columbus.

Some excitement was created by Rousseau's Brigade being drawn up in line on the Indiana side to receive Col. Whitaker, which gave rise to reports that the brigade was on the march to Muddorough's Hill and various other places in Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8, 1861. A sailor belonging to the brig Joseph, which was captured by the privateer Savannah in June last, has arrived here. He left Richmond on Tuesday last. He heard nothing of the death of Jeff. Davis. He saw him on the Sunday previous, when he appeared as well as usual.

SOUTHERM ITEMS.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 8, 1861. The Charleston Mercury of the 5th says that Capt. Coxatta, of the brig Jeff. Davis, has arrived. He has been presented with a watch, &c. The Captain says that for fully two weeks be was cruising for the yacht

Rebecca, Capt. J. G. Bennett, jr., but without success. The Charleston Courier of the 5th says that the whole senconst at St. Augustine is blockaded, and reports several vessels, laden with coffee and fruits, run the blockade on the 29th ult., under a heavy fire from the blockading fleet.

The Floridianathink their batteries will effectually protect them against Federal invasion.

The planters are unanimously resolved not to ship any Sea Island Cotton either North or South, the entire

crop being pledged to the Confederacy.

The Nashville Union and American of the 7th says that 3,500 Federal troops occupied Paducah on Friday. taking possession of the Telegraph-office, Marine Hospital, and Branch Bank of Somerville, the coin from which having been removed before their arrival. The editor thinks the movement indicative of an attempt to invade Tennessee from that direction.

The Charleston Mercury's correspondent from Goldsboro', N. C., of the 5th inst. says all is quiet; that no sickness exists; no expectation of an attack, vaders from their present possession.

A special to The Knoxville Register from Lynchburg of the 5th, says our forces are pushing forward toward Washington. Hall's Hill, which the Confederates took yesterday after a sharp fight, brings us three miles pear Washington than heretofore, and our flags are in full sight of the camp, court, and capitol of the Lincoln Government.

The Clarksville Jeffersonian says, the cars going Southward have been crowded the past ten days with Southerners, who had moved North, who were compelled to flee to avoid being pressed into the Federal

There was quite a number of them from Missouri. A special dispatch to The Richmond Dispatch of the 5th says that General Albert Sidney Johnson, senior General in the Confederate Army, has arrived, and it

is expected will be assigned to duty at Manassas. The Richmond Dispatch learns that Gen. Lee was at Valley Mountain on the 29th ult., waiting for fair weather and good roads to commence operations. The Federals are strongly posted at Stalnaker's, about twelve miles distant, between there and Huttonville.

There is a immense stampede of Jews southward, who have en engaged in running goods into the Southern Confederacy, caused by a report that the trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad would probably be stopped to-morrow.
FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Friday, Sept. 6, 1861.

The Recorder of the 3d says that a mast of a schooner is sticking out of water near the Maryland shore, opposite Acquia Creek, which had been sunk by the Confederate batteries.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1861. Urgent requests have been made to place Capt Bragg in command of the threatened district of North

Passengers from Manassas on the 5th, say that the Confederates killed 300 Federals, loosing 20, in a sharp skirmish on the 4th, taking possession of an important hill near Arlington Hights.

RECEPTION TO THE HON. JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 8, 1861. The Hon. Joseph A. Wright, ex. Minister to Berlin, ar-

rived home on Saturday. He was greeted at the depot by a large crowd of citizens, and escorted to the State House square, where he was welcomed in a patriotic speech by Gen. Dimmont, Mr. Wright, in response, said he did not come hom

to talk of parties or political platforms, when the institions of his country were assailed. He had nothing to do with them. The Constitution must be preserved, and this great rebellion will be put down. He would sustain Mr. Lincoln's Administration in every effort to sustain the Government. He would never agree to a division of this country. We must be one people. He was for this country first, last, and all the time, and for the prosecution of the war to a successful termination, and for such purpose would put forth every ex-

OUR FIRST NAVAL VICTORY. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: The success at Hatterns recalls important inci-

dents in our Revolutionary naval history, which we trust will inspire Commodore Stringham and all our

commanders with zeal for the accomplishment of great

Paul Jones, the naval hero, par excellence, of the Revolutionary era, was placed in command of the Providence, of 12 guns, in February, 1776; with which he captured, within six weeks, 16 merchant vessels, destroyed the enemy's fishing establishment at Isle Madame, fought the Solebay, of 28 guns, for several hours, and on two occasions encountered the Milford of 32 guns. In October of the same year, when in command of the Alfred, he destroyed the fisheries at Port Royal, and captured all their freights on board bound for Europe. The next year he commanded the Ranger, of 18 guns, and proceeded to Europe. On Feb. 2, 1778. at Brest, he received from Admiral Count D'Orvilliers the first salute ever paid to the American flag by a foreign man-of-war. In the following April he saile against Whitehaven, scaled the walls of the fort, and spiked the cannon-38 in number. While on the English coast the Drake, of 20 guns, was sent out against him, and although of superior force, he promptly engaged and captured ner, in presence of a con-of people assembled on the shore to see him taken, as engaged and captured her, in presence of a concourse the Captain of the Drake assured them before he went out would be the case.

Thus we see what an enterprising young officer with very small means, accomplished at the beginning of a career which Washington pronounced at its close " as having attracted the admiration of the world."

With his own hands Jones hoisted the Star Spangle Banner on board of the Alfred, in the Delaware, the first time it ever floated to the breeze-at the most-head of a ship under his command it received its first salme from a foreign power. Fighting under its folds, he was the first to cause the meteor flag of England to strike before it, and on the very coasts of Britain, in deflance of the prou or navy in the world, he caused the astonished enem. s of America to quail beneath his

We hope that the spirit which actuated Jones, Decatur, Preble, and others in former wars, will soon be aroused and made manifest in our officers of the present day-and that, while the cheering constellation of our glorious flag will ever be presented to its friends, the stripes shall be severely inflicted on its Staten Island, Sept. 2, 1861.

HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES.

[Extract from a private letter from an aged Judge in Massachu setta.]

I have been taking a lesson from history-the history of our war with England of 1812-15. We can remember some of its stirring incidents. Our people take pride in and glorify themselves for their victories and successes. And yet we cannot review the early scenes of that war without feeling deep mortification. Our first object was the conquest of Canada, which was supposed to be easy and sure.

Gen. Hull, who had acquired a high reputation for ourage and conduct in our Kevolutionary war, was appointed to command the invading army. He entered Canada with his army, approached Malden, and issued a splendid proclamation. The historian (Headley) says he "sent out two detachments, mounted two heavy cannon and three howitzers, and then-marched back again ! Such were the astonishing results accomplished by the first great army of invasion !" But this was not all. He recrossed the line and en

tered Detroit, was followed by a British force unde Gen. Proctor, at whose approach Hull raised the white flag and surrendered without firing a gun. He was condemned for cowardice by a court-martial, and ordered to be shot, but was permitted to live and die Gen. Dearborn, another Revolutionary officer of some

enown, was then appointed as Hull's successor. He clothed himself in a military uniform, the elegance and glitter of which charmed the eyes of all the admiring ladies of Boston. He assumed the command, and kept it through two campaigns. He accomplished literally nothing; and a deputation, at last, waited on the Presdent and demanded his removal. He resigned in July, 1813, and the historian says "the prospects on our Northern border grew gloomier the longer be held command." About this time Gen. Smythe (I believe one of the Southern chivalry) appeared as a conspicuous actor in the drama. His career was brief-a mere flash. He was at Buffalo, and issued a proclamation to the people of New-York, saying that " In a few days the troops under my command will plant the American standard in Canada to conquer or die," and calling on " all those desirous of honor or fame to ralty to his standard." He conducted himself in such manuer afterward that "a shout of wrath burst from the whole army." "He was branded as a coward, shot at in the streets," " driven in scorn and rags from the army. and chased and mobbed by an indignant people fro the State he had dishonored." But I will not undertake to give a history of our early disasters. Suffice i to add that Gens. Winder and Chandler invaded Canada, and with their commands were taken prisoners; a large part of Maine was for a long time in possession of the enemy, and our capital was taken and sacked, and our whole coast was blockaded by a hostile fleet. Under these discouragements and disasters, the people did not despond. Their spirits and courage rose as their Generals, one after another, faltered and fell. Armies were conquered, but the spirit of the nation was not, and success and victories finally crowned our efforts. Such will be the case now. One or ten "Big Bethel" discomfitures, or one or ten "Bull Run" panies, need not discourage us. They may retard, but they will not prevent our final success.

I did not intend to fill this sheet in this way, but when I had begun I did not know where to stop. If we can learn to " poerces ourselves in patience," by attending to the teachings of historical reminiscences. it is well to give beed to the lessons.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS FROM KANSAS.

Correspondence of The Chicago Journal.

MONNO CITY, KARESS, Sept. 2, 1861.

Matters look gloomy here since the battle of Springfield. There are five Rebels on our border now, where
there was only one before that battle. Had Gen.
Lyon been moderately reenforced, this would not now

Gen. Lane passed through here a few days ago with his Union army. He is now in Fort Scott, and on the Orage River. Gen. Rains, with an overpowering Rebel force, tried to intercept him, but got frightened by a report that Sigel was making forced marches to attack him in the rear, and he hurriedly retreated to Springfield. Gen. Lane expects his artillery and a reenforcement of 4,000 men in a day or two. The Robels are throwing up strong intrenchments at Terrell's Mill, on the Ossage, and at Sugar Mound.

Within fifteen days you will find all the Ocage and Cherokee Indians in arms under Ross and "Little Bear," fighting for the Union, against the less decent savages who have formed an alliance with the Rebels. Gen. Lane passed through here a few days ago with

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT PADUCAH. FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE SEIZURE OF THE STEAMER SAMUEL ORR. From The Concinnati Times, Sept. 6. ve just learned from a merchant of this city.

From The Concional Times, Sept. 6:
We have just learned from a merchant of this city, returned from the western portion of Kentucky, some details relative to the seizure of the Evansville packet, Samuel Orr, by the citizens of Paducah. He states that as the steamer was laid alongside of the wharfboat, about one hundred men jumped aboard, armed with revolvers and guns, and made immediately for the officers, demanding the surrender of the boat, and ordering the Captain to go on shore.

In less than five minutes from the time of the capture the steamer was on her way up the Tennessee River. Some six miles up stream the boat was landed, and the passengers turned ashore to make their way back to Paducah as best they could. Prominent citizens of that town took part in the seizure, and the whole place seemed drunk with excitement. Men with bleeding faces were to be seen howling through the streets. The utmost excitement prevailed, although it seemed that there was not a single Union man in the town.

the town.

One report says that the passengers and efficers of the boat were not allowed to carry away any of their One report says that the passengers and efficers of the beat were not allowed to carry away any of their baggage, nor any of their clothing, save what they had on their backs. They were insulted and abused, and were glad to get out from the hands of the villians who had them in charge.

Such of the passengers as had escaped and reached Paducah, hired a yawl, and, twenty-three in number, took passage in it, and after a dreary passage, hating all night, they arrived at Cairo, where their story created great excit-sheet.

Propositions were made to go up and storm the town,

but the matter even only died away, and no more no-tice was taken of the a flair. Our informant says that during his stay he did not see one man who seemed to entertain any sympathy was the General Government, Though having customers there who are considerably indebted to him, he has no intention soon to revisit that point for the purpose of making collections.

LETTER FROM GOV. GREINER UPON NEW-MEXICO AS IT IS.

MAJOR LYNDE UNDER ARREST-SIERRA MADRE REPUBLIC-THE ARMY AND THE JUDICIARY OF NEW-MEXICO LOYAL TO THE UNION.

Correspondence of The Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

Santa Fx. N. M., Aug. 11, 1861.

The United States mail, between this point and Messilla in Arizona having been captured by the Texans, and its stock and coach configurated, we have no means of communication beyond Fort Craig, at Valverde, 160; miles this side, on the Rio Grande.

miles this side, on the Rio Grande.

MAJOR LYNDE UNDER ARREST.

This mall has just arrived. From it we learn that, after the capture of Major Lynde and his command of 750 regulars by 320 Texans, the enemy appropria ed to their own use all the horses of two companies of cavalry and all the wagons, arms and ammunicion belonging to the Government. After olacing the officers and men under their parel of honor never to fight sgainst the Southern Confederacy, our men were released and sent back to Now-Mexico. These soldiers, of all ranks, are furious at this villainous act of their commander, who has thus disgraced them forever. With an open field for fair fight before them, and every advantage in their favor, 750 Government troops surrendered to 320 Texans without striking a blow. It makes the blood of every true man tingle in his veins to think of this vilainous commander. Capts. Gibbs and Potter, two subordinate officers under this old dotard Lynde, as soon as they had the power, took the responsibility of placing their traitorous superior under arrest, and he will be brought to this place for trial. Whather the charge of treason can be successfully maintained is of little uncertainty, but if this charge proves measuress. charge of treason can be successfully maintained is of little uncertainty; but if this charge proves unsuccessful, his cowardice and incompetency will certainly dis-

miss him from the service.

Col. Roberts of the Rifles, the commandant of Fort Stanton, 150 miles this side of Mesilla, in the Indian country, has evacuated the Fort for the purpose of con-

centrating his forces at Fort Craig.

Capt. Moore, from Fort Buchanan, on the way to Fort Craig, with 300 troops and 60 wagons, bus not yet been heard from; but as Moore is a true man and gallant officer, great confidence is felt that he will give a good account of his command. A strong body of Texans left Mesilla after the surrender of Fort Fill-Texats left Mestila after the surrender of Fort Functioner, in hopes of capturing him, but they will find this business different from taking Maj. Lynds. Maj. Seward, Paymaster (Secretary Seward's son), is with this command of Capt. Moore, and if taken, he will be looked upon as quite a prize by the Texans. SIERRA MADRE REPUBLIC.

sterra madre a price by the Versian to the lands of the enemy, they prizing it very highly, although with the exception of a few valleys, it is utterly worthless. It is known that arrangements are now in progress in the State of Sonora, Chihonhua, Tamanlipus, New-Leon, Cohoulla, by which these Northera States of Mexico will coalesce with Texas, and form the Sierra Madre Republic, which will abimately, when strong enough, confederate, if possible, with Arkansas, Missouri, New-Mexico and California. When the pear is ripe, you may expect to see Texas drop off from the Southern Confederacy—seeding from secedets, a wheel within this great Secession wheel. This is the pet scheme of the secret organizations ktown as the "Lone Star" and "K. G. C.'s" and the members thereof are exceedingly organizations abown as the "Lone Star and "K.
G. C.'s and the members thereof are exceedingly
sanguine of ultimate success. When all this is accomplished, a railroad is to be built from the Gulf of
Mexico to the Pacific, ranning through San Antonio,
Texas, Arizona and Sonora to Guyamas, to the Gulf of California. Tols is undoubtedly the shortest route for the Pacific Railroad, being only 1,200 miles

Capitalists in New-York, influential politicians, and Governors and ex-Governors of the above-mentioned States of Northern Mexico, are known to be using all States of Northern Mexico, are known to be using all their secret influence in carrying out this gigantic scheme. This is the reason why Texas wishes to hold New-Mexico. They may be able to do it, and then again, they may not be. Rather think they won't. The Mexicans are almost unanimously in favor of the Government. There are about thirty Secessionists among them, and these are Americans, who have caused this mischief. Among them are Sam Jones, of Karsas potoriety: Congressman Herbert, who killed cansed this mischief. Among them are Sam Jones, of Knessa notoriety; Congressman Herbert, who killed the Washington hotel waiter; Dr. Owens, a Texan speculator; Lucas, a former Sheriff, who diddled the county and Territory out of \$10,000 fees; and Judge Hart, grown rich out of contracts from the United States Government.

**SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HARKAS CORPUS IN THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF NEW-MEXICO. In view of the impudent bravado of the Swessinnists here, and the treasonable talk of men of whom better things were expected, some of whom hold office and draw their quarterly salaries regularly, Col. Canby felt himself compôled to issue a proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus.

Chief-Justice Benedict, in charging the Grand Jury yesterday, dwelt fully upon the come of treason, and

Chief-Justice Benedict, in charging the Grand Jury yesterday, dwelt fully upon the cime of treason, and arged, eloquently and forcibly, the necessity of bringing to justice all who, in this time of war, dare to give sid and comfort to the enemy. The Judge has stood up boldly in the midst of the fiercest opposition, in defense of the Government; and it is forsunate that such a man is placed in this important position, fully competent for any emergency. The prompt and decisive action of Col. Canby and Judge Benedict has already been accompanied by beneficial results.

UNION TROOFS.

We have now about 1,500 regulars in this Territory, and two regiments of Mexicans; two more regiments will soon be ready, as their companies are filling up rapidly. Last week, the Governor issued his proclamation for the organization of Home Guards. The call was responded to with the greatest alacrity. You may set down New-Mexico as true and loyal to the Government.

GEN. MITCHEL IN CINCINNATI A very large audience, composed mostly of the mer-chants and business men of the city, collected at Smith & Nixon's Hall on Friday night to hear Gen. Mitchel's

chants and outsiness men of the city, contect at summer & Nixon's Hallon Friday night to hear Gen. Mitchel's address.

In introducing his speech the General remarked that after Mr. Lincoln had been elected President he started on a tour through the Southern States—through Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and even as far as Texas—and that he had found the people of these States were determined to have what they called their rights, or to dissolve the Union. But he found that there was something back of all this cry for rights in the minds of their leaders. They had determined to form a Southern Confederacy, and this was the means by which they hoped to succeed in their diabolical plot to break up the old Government. They had deladed the people into the belief that Secession was constitutional, and, as their rights had been taken from them, they not only had the constitutional right, but that they ought to secede from the Northern States.

but that they ought to secede from the Northern States.

As this sentiment is very strong in the South, he remarked, and as the Southerners are not cowards, this war can only end in the subjugation of the North, or by the wiping out of the rebellion in the South. It must be fought right through. But we cannot fight without men. We have plenty of cannon, rifles, musters, ammunition, and swords, but neither can the can non nor the muskets load themselves nor shoot themselves off; we must have men to do it, and men that will do it with a will. "I am sorry to say," said he, "that it is too much the wish of our men at the North to get great rifled cannon, with which they can stand off four miles, and shoot in safety; and to get rifles with which they can shoot eight or ten huadred yards. This is not right. We must use instruments that will bring as nearor. The Southerners are not going to let us stand at that distance and shoot them down. They will come upon us, and we must be prepared to meet

bring us nearer. The Southerners are not going to let us stand at that distance and shoot them down. They will come upon us, and we must be prepared to meet them. We must use the bayouet, and drive it home. This war must be made the most bloody for a time, that it may be settled. We must march right up to them. Three yards is far enough off for me; and, if necessary, reduce that to one.

When I was called upon to hold a conference with Major, now General Anderson, with reference to my accompanying him to this part of the country and to Kentucky, I told him to tell my friends in Kentucky my intentions, and if they thought that I could do any good, I would come with my whole heart. If they went into this miserable, cowardly neutrality, I would spit upon them, and seew them out of my mouth. If they joined in the Southern Confederacy, I would grind them with my heel. But if they stood for the Union, I would, if necessary, die for them.

He said that he would devee himself, body and soul, to the cause. The only person that would ever have divided his attention now lies in the grave.

After Gen. Mitchel had finished the Hon. G. E. Pugh made some remarks. He said that after Sumter had been attacked there was no peace but in war. We have begun it, and we must now stand up to it and not failer. We have given much money and many men, but we must give more money and more men. Let us give coough to bring it to a close, and not let it hat so long as to prostrate our whole country. Let the United States vindicate her name from the insinuations that are burled at it from the States of Europe. Let

thrown upon it at Sumter, and from the insinuations that are burled at it from the States of Europe. Let that are buried at it from the States of Europe. Let us have a war that we can talk and write about—a war that our posterity will be proud of. I stood here dace, says he, to prevent this war, but I could not, and God knows that I would have done all in my power to prevent it; but now, as it has been forced upon us, I say, " let him who has put his hand-to the plow not look back."

Judge Carter then addressed the audience. He said

be agreed with Mr. Pagh that this is not the time for argument. There has been enough eadd here to night, not only for us to reflect upon, but for us to set upon Lest every man come up to his duty. Let the quadret of dollars and cents go the devil, where it belongs. I was told by a Southerner at the Burnet Hemothan in the City of Now-Orleans every merchant sisted, to his utmost, in raising the Southern sermy, no only by his good will said advice, but also with his money—by send ng their clerks, and, if necessary, by going themselves.

money—by send ng their clerks, and, if necessary, by going themselves.

This is one of the reasons of their having such an army. Why should not our merchants of Circumstate of the same? There is economy to giving some name, for if we do not do it in a short time, we have more to give. Delay has already done us maken in the same of the same

Gen. Mitchell, then asked for an expression of bones. He requested all who were willing to their money, and all business men who would be ing to let their clerks go, to rise. The audience

The meeting was very enthusiastic. The speakers

The Atlas and Argue is just as little in harmon with leading and distinguished Democrats in this as adjoining counties as it is with Douglas, Dickins Dix, or Holt. That journal is in favor of " Concession -Compromise." Hear what that life-long Democrat and eminent jurist, Judge Willard of Saratoga Springs, says upon that subject, in a letter to a Democra "All experience shows that when the liberty and honor of a

nation are at stake, the great masses duly appreciate the services of those who stand by their country, and they will never forget or forgise those who, at such a period, are timid or lukeware.

* The only way to bring the struggle to a successful close is, by the most energetic action. The time for argument has past. Conciliation has been tried without saccess, and to must be tried no longer. We are in the mids of a war, the end of which no man can see. Let us fight is out like men, forgetting past bickerings, and cooperating cheerfully with all whe have the same object in view. And may God, who has hithers

sustained us, be with us to the end." This may not be good Atlas and Argus Democracy, but it is far better-it is pure and lofty, and holy pas triotism. May "God be with us to the end," is prayer in which all but "the timid or the lukewarm, or those who sympathize with the most causeless and wicked rebeliion which the world has ever seen, to de stroy the best and most beneficent Government that ever existed. Let those who concur in the opinion expressed by Judge Willard, that we must "fight it out, cooperate cheerfully," and the result cannot be doubtful. [Albany Evening Journal.

GROANS OF THE WOUNDED .- That pestilent organ of treason, The Louisville Courier, gives the following long howl of agony over the effects of the rebellies which it has done its utmost to foster and extend: ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE,

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE LOCISVILLE COURIER,

WRONSBAR EVENING, Sept. 4, 1951.

As has been our regular custom, we would have presented our readers with an annual summary of the receipts, trade and commerce of the city of Louisville; but since the clockade of our port by the Lincoln are thornties commerce has been checked, and trade habeen in such a state of utter stagnation, that it would be a waste of both labor and space to prefer to give anything like an account of the business of the city for the past year. At the close of the last commercial year the trade of the city was in a most flourishing condition, with every reason to believe that this year year the trade of the city was in a most flourishing condition, with every reason to believe that this year it would be nearly double what it was the past year and it would certainly have been greatly increased had it not been for the embargo laid upon our trade by the Government. The successful completion of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, had opened to Louisville one of the richest trades of the country and the eyes of all interested in the prosperity the city were turned to the South as the best and all the country were turned to the South as the best and all city were turned to the South as the best and all city were turned to the South as the best and all city were turned to the South as the best and all city were turned to the South as the prosperity of the country and manufacture. the city were turned to the South as the best and a most only outlet for the products and manufacture articles of the State, and one of the largest and most profitable trades to our city had been successfully established with the Southern States, by which the sands of our citizens earned their livelihood—but the ands of our citizens earned their livelihood—but the market has been shut off from us by the United States Government, under which we live—and the gress wheels of trade and commerce, the only supports of the country, have been brought to a stand-still, and want and starvation stare thousands in the face, who, if it were not for the embargo hid upon our trade; would be carning a good livelihood. The South, it well known, is the only market to which the product and manufactured srticles of the State have been shipped, and the closing of our port to this trade has caused the large number of manufactures and founderies in our city to be closed.

caused the large number of manufactories and founderies in our city to be closed.

Three of the principal lines of our trade, viz: Produce, Provisions, and Bagging and Rope have suffered most. The only article of produce now moving is Wheat, which this season is being sent to New-York instead of South, as last year, and for it prices are fair, with large transactions. There is no disposition to operate in corn as the only market to which it can be sold is the South, and dealers not being able to ship on account of the blockade, are not able to make purchases, and consequently the farmer will find no sale for his crops. Oats are also dull at low prices. In flour there is nothing doing outside of a small retail trade to supply the demand of city bakers and retail grozers. We quote flour dull at \$3.50 a \$5 for superfine to extra grades. Wheat is quiet at \$0.0 a 75 c. for prime red to choice white. Corn is without any sale,

prime red to choice white. Corn is without any sale, and we quote nominally at 32 2 35c. Osts we quote as 18 2 20c. from wagon, and 23 2 25c. from store.

The provision trade is exceedingly dull, with little doing for some time past, and the market is dull and unsettled, quotations being nominal. If it were not for the blockade of our port, a large amount of basis ness would be done in this line, but, as it is, this line of trade, one of the most important in our city, is nearly entirely suspended. The provision trade of Louisville has been estimated at [fully \$9,000,000 per year, and in this line alone we can see to what an extent the business of our city has suffered by the Line coln blockade.

cell blockade.

The trade in bagging and rope, which, last year, amounted to over \$1,500,000, is at a stand-still. The various factories which had been erected in our city for its manufacture have been closed since the embarge was first haid upon our trade.

How Ther TREAT Union MEN IN TENNESSEE .-Extract from a letter to a business house in St. Louis, dated Hillsboro', Ohio, Sept. 2, 1861:

GENTLEMEN: You will be somewhat surprised to receive this from me at this place, under the very per receive this from me at this place, under the very peculiar circumstances attending a flight from Tencesses as a Union refugee. My father's family reached this place on Saturday last, after a trip of three weeks by our farm wagons and teams, driven off by oppression and persecution of the most terrible character. Our lives threatened, and our property to be confiscated, we were forced to fly for our lives. Ours is the story told by all those driven out of the South for Union sent timents. Our destination is New-York city, where we will locate our family, and my brother and myself enter the service of our country for the war. When our flag is acknowledged North, South, East, and West, and this abominable rebellion crushed out, we may return to our property in peace, and mold our swordsinter plow-shares and spears into pruning hooks once more at our now desolate Pomona.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton,
FATHER POINT, Sept. 8-8 p. m.
There are no signs of the steamer North Briton
Wind light west; weather clear.

Horace Greeley's Libel Sufe,
ALBANY, Sept. 8, 180
The libel suit of DeWitt C. Littlejohn against Be see Greeley is set down for trial at Pulsaki, Owner County, this week. It will probably be called Takeday or Wednesday.

George Law, Thurlow Weed, Hugh J. Hasting Ambrose Van Vechten, and leading members of two houses of the Legislature are said to be seen pensed. pensed.

Thomas Coleman and John F. Winslow were pointed last evening delegates to the Republican State Convention.

A number of delegates have been sent to the People's Convention to be held at Syracuse on Tuesday.

First in Hudson Street.—About 12 o'clock reterday a fire broke out in the rear of the premises M 523 Hudson street, occupied by Mrs. Christic, as a polarizer. The damage to stock, by fire and water amounted to \$200; no insurance. The damage to the building, which is owned by Mrs. J. E. The pamounted to about \$300, fully insured in the Hamiton Insurance Co. The fire was occasioned by a defect in flue of the oven.

arrive at this port daily have for some time past brought on freight large quantities of cotton from the above port for shipment to Europe. The Pelicana which arrived yesterday morning had some 500 balons